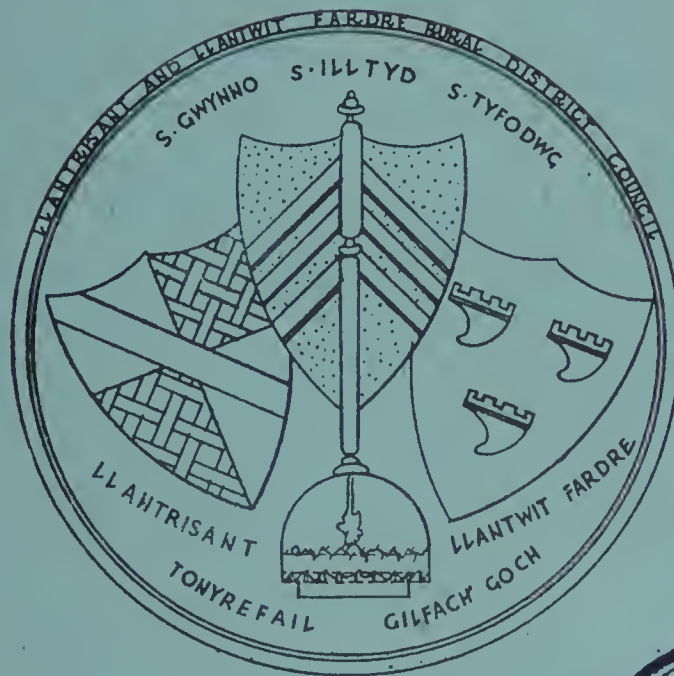


The Rural District Council of Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre.

M/H



ANNUAL REPORT

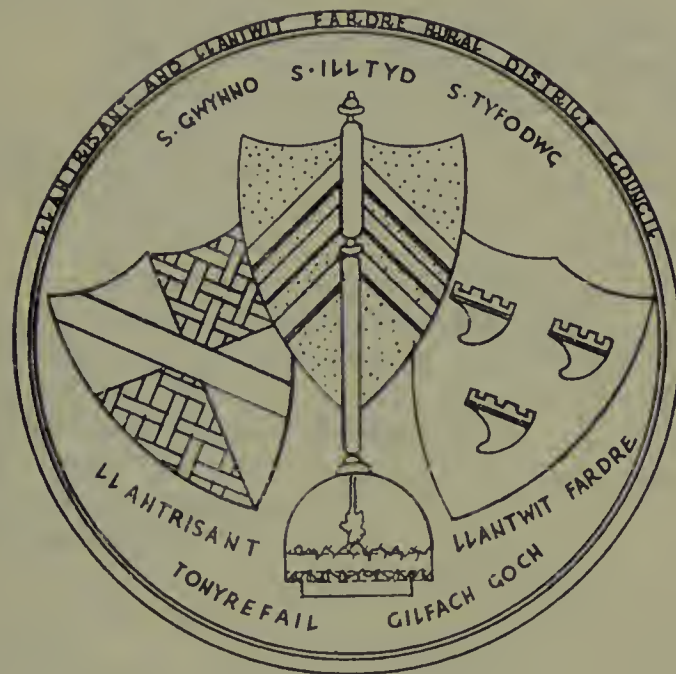
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for year ending

31st DECEMBER, 1955.

The Rural District Council of Llantrisant & Llantwit Fardre.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for year ending
31st ~~DECEMBER~~, 1955.

I N D E X

Preface	1
Members and Officers	2
General Statistics	3
Social Conditions	3
Vital Statistics: Birth, Deaths etc	4-5
Infant Mortality Classification	6
Glamorgan Administrative Council	7
Registrar Generals Report on All	8
Causes of Deaths	8
Health Services: Laboratory Services	9
Ambulance Facilities	9
Hospitals	9
Registered Blind Persons	10
Mentally Deficient Persons	10
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	11
Incidence of Tuberculosis	12
Legal Proceedings Regarding Property	13
Constructional Undertakings	13
Sanitary Inspectors' Report:	
Record of Inspections	14
Housing	14
Closet Conversions	15
Water Supplies	15-18
Examination of Water Samples, 1955	16-17
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	18
Rainfall	19
Food Inspection	19
Meat Inspection	20
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	21
Food Hygiene	21
Milk and Dairies Regulations	21-22
Ice-cream Samples	22
Milk Samples	22-23
Disinfection	23
Infectious Diseases	23
Rodent Control	24
Refuse Disposal	24-25
Smoke Abatement	25
Other Duties	25
Cinematograph Acts	26
Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire	26
Moveable Dwellings	26
Public Bathing	26
Factories Acts, 1938 & 1948	27-29

P R E F A C E

1

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Gentlemen,

You will find in the following pages a fund of information concerning the activities of the Health Department.

The Sanitary Inspectors and I have made various observations and suggestions, many of which have appeared in previous Annual Reports.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the Committee for their co-operation and unfailing support, and my staff for their part in carrying out the Department's work.

Your obedient servant,

T. ISLWYN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1955

Chairman of the Council: Councillor D.J.Rees, J.P., (Gilfach Goch Ward)

Vice Chairman: Councillor W. J. Lewis, (Town Ward)

Members of the Council: Llantwit Fardre Parish: Councillors J.W.Clayton
D. R. Chubb and J. Clivor.

Town Ward: W.J.Lewis, R.K.Carter, F. Edwards,
H.H.Ashcroft, D.T.Jenkins and T.John.

Tonyrefail Ward: I.Richards, S. H. Manley, A.G.
Martin, R. Cox, T.W.Roderick and H.L.Thomas

Gilfach Goch Ward: D.G.Bonner, I.Jones and D.J.Rees.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE: Chairman - Councillor F. Edwards together with
all members of the Council.

HOUSING COMMITTEE: Chairman - Councillor T.W.Roderick together
with all members of the Council.

S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. ISLWYN EVANS, M. A. (Cantab), M.P., B.Ch. (Cantab), M.R.C.S. (Eng)
L.R.C.P. (Lond), D.P.H. (R.C.P. and S).

SANITARY INSPECTORS

W. ROBERT WILLIAMS: C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary and Meat Inspectors'
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute; Joint
Testamur of the University of Wales and Cardiff
Technical College.

J. GRAHAM C. SHORT: C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate
Of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'
Examination Joint Board; Meat and other Foods
Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute;
Diploma in Hygiene of Royal Institute of Public
Health and Hygiene.

C. R. PARFITT: E.D. (Mil), M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B., Sanitary
Inspectors' Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board;
Meat and Other Foods Inspectors' Certificate of Royal
Sanitary Institute; Testamur of the University of
Wales and Cardiff Technical College.

Clerical: Mrs. J. McNeilly.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District.....	18,433 acres
Population: 1931 Census 25,908;	
1955 (est.).....	25,600
Number of Inhabited Houses:	
1931 Census 5,551	
1955 (est.).....	7,103
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	
1931 Census 5,975:	
1955 (est.).....	7,576.
Rateable Value of District after De-Rating	£99,656.
Sum produced by Penny Rate.....	£365. 4. 1d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The general appearance of the country side has altered to quite an extent, owing to the relatively large amount of building taking place. As in other districts the roads are ever getting busier and more dangerous. There are, in my view, a large number of danger spots, which should be removed, for example, in one of the busiest main roads in the county, there are not only a few dangerous bends, but no footpaths in long stretches, and where there are, they are often so narrow that only one person can walk on them at a time, and this in an all-built-up area. I also consider the public lighting of this particular road inadequate.

Otherwise, conditions are much the same as I have set out in previous Annual Reports.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	216	203	419
Illegitimate	8	8	16
	<u>224</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>435</u>

There was a decrease in the total number of births that took place during the year, the number being 435 against 446 for 1954. This gives a birth rate of 16.99 live births per 1,000 population against 17.43 for 1954.

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 births was 22.99 compared with 30.82 for 1954.

PREMATURE INFANTS. (Circ.20/44 (Wales) 22nd March, 1944)

The following premature babies were notified during the year (i.e. birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or under):

Number born at home	...	13
Number born in hospital	...	30
		<u>43</u>

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Deaths	173	135	308
Number of Deaths occurring in Institutions	26	22	48

The general death rate has increased from the previous year, being 12.03 against 10.52 for 1954.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	2	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

It will be seen that out of a total of 13 deaths of infants under one year, 9 occurred under four weeks.

RELATIVE DEATH RATES

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	31.02
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	-
All infants per 1,000 live births	29.89

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

The deaths from this disease number 7 against 3 for 1954 making a rate in relation to total deaths of 22.72 per 1,000 deaths against 11.10 for the previous year

RESPIRATORY DISEASES DEATH RATE

The number of deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other respiratory diseases was 45 for 1955 against 38 for the previous year making a rate in relation to total deaths of 149.35 per 1,000 deaths against 136.8 for the previous year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths during the year under review.

DEATHS FROM THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 2 influenzal deaths (1 male and 1 female).

CANCER:

Deaths from Cancer were 46 compared with 36 for the previous year. The organs affected according to classification of the Registrar-General were:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Stomach	8	8
Lung, Bronchus	5	1
Breast	-	1
Uterus	-	1
All other sites	10	12
	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>

Rate in relation to total deaths is 149.35 per 1,000 deaths in 1955 against 136.8 for the previous year.

INFANT MORTALITY - CLASSIFICATION

DISEASE	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total from 1 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	3
Anencephalia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persistent Ductus Arteriosus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Spina Bifida	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Disease of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fatty Degeneration of the Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	9	-	-	-	9	3	1	-	-	4	13

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1955

7.

		BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO NATAL MORTALITY		
		Estimated Population 1955	Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
England and Wales				15.0		11.7		24.9		17.3
Administrative County		737,400	11,137	15.10	9,653	13.09	374	33.58	253	22.72
Urban Districts		534,900	8,236	15.40	6,972	13.03	286	34.73	189	22.95
Rural Districts		202,500	2,901	14.33	2,681	13.24	88	30.33	64	22.06
<u>Health Division. Constituent Districts</u>										
Aberdare and	Aberdare Urban	40,500	551	13.60	677	16.72	18	32.67	14.	25.41
Mountain Ash	Mountain Ash Urban	30,800	465	15.10	443	14.38	17	36.56	13	27.96
Caerphilly and										
Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban	36,960	668	18.07	398	10.77	24	35.93	16	23.95
	Gelligaer Urban	36,170	672	18.58	449	12.41	33	49.11	21	31.25
Mid Glamorgan										
	Bridgend Urban	14,260	250	17.53	150	10.52	4	16.00	4	16.00
	Maesteg Urban	22,820	363	15.91	287	12.58	16	44.08	6	16.53
	Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,240	329	14.79	269	12.10	7	21.28	7	21.28
	Porthcawl Urban	9,840	148	15.04	144	14.63	6	40.54	4	27.03
	Penybont Rural	35,110	499	14.21	535	15.24	22	44.09	15	30.06
Neath & District										
	Neath M.B.	51,420	397	12.64	437	13.91	16	40.30	13	32.75
	Neath Rural	41,200	566	13.74	519	12.60	23	40.64	16	28.27
Pontypridd and										
Llantrisant	Llantrisant Rural	25,600	435	16.99	308	12.03	13	29.89	9	20.69
	Pontypridd Urban	37,890	523	13.77	535	14.09	20	38.24	15	28.68
Port Talbot and										
Glyncoerrwg	Glyncoerrwg Urban	9,560	182	19.04	100	10.46	8	43.96	3	16.48
	Port Talbot M.B.	46,680	877	18.79	511	10.95	30	34.21	23	26.23
South East										
Glamorgan	Barry M.B.	41,810	708	16.93	466	11.15	19	26.84	13	18.36
	Cardiff Rural	37,450	491	13.11	523	13.97	10	20.37	8	16.29
	Cowbridge M.B.	1,030	15	14.56	13	12.62	2	133.33	1	66.67
	Cowbridge Rural	19,180	313	16.32	153	7.98	6	19.17	5	15.97
	Penarth Urban	18,970	279	14.71	222	11.70	8	28.67	3	10.75
West Glamorgan										
	Gower Rural	11,790	165	13.99	170	14.42	5	30.30	3	18.18
	Lilchwyr Urban	25,650	322	12.55	294	11.46	10	31.06	6	18.63
	Pontardawe Rural	32,170	432	13.43	473	14.70	9	20.83	8	18.52
Rhondda	Rhondda Urban	108,210	1,487	13.74	1,577	14.57	48	32.28	27	18.16

TOTAL DEATHS

Causes of Death
According to Registrar-General's Report

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All causes	173	135
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	4	3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	12
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	20	27
Coronary Disease, Angina	36	10
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2
Other Heart Diseases	18	19
Other Circulatory Diseases	11	5
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	7	7
Bronchitis	15	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations	4	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	18
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1
All other Accidents	2	3
Suicide	1	-
Service and Operations of War	-	1

LABORATORY SERVICES:

All laboratory examinations necessary for the Public Health Service are carried out at the Cardiff and County Public Laboratory and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

These are:-

- (a) Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations in relation to the control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in General.
- (b) Bacteriological and/or Chemical examinations of:-
 - i. Milk
 - ii. Drinking Water
 - iii. Ice-cream
- (c) Any other examinations which may be deemed necessary, such as examinations of foodstuffs other than milk.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES:

The ambulance service is now under the County Council. For this area the main station is at Treforest: Telephone Number - Treforest 2112

Sub-stations are:-

- (1) Llantrisant (Bull Ring) - Telephone: Llantrisant 393
- (2) Coedely (Heol Isaf). - Telephone: Tonyrefail 25
- (3) Gilfach Goch (Ambulance House, High Street, Gilfach Goch) - Telephone: Gilfach Goch 225.

HOSPITALS:

The hospitals which serve the area are:-

- (a) General: (i) East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village.
 - (ii) Llwynypia Hospital.
 - (iii) Cardiff Royal Infirmary.
 - (iv) Whitchurch Hospital (also partly special)
 - (v) Graig Hospital, Pontypridd.
 - (vi) Subsidiary Hospitals, such as Pontypridd Cottage Hospital.
 - (vii) Rhiwfelin Hospital which is now used as an Annex for the Graig Hospital, Pontypridd. Patients are mainly epileptic.
- (b) Infectious Disease: Generally patients are sent to Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda, and to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital.
- (c) Mental: Usually Bridgend and Whitchurch.
- (d) Tuberculosis: Any tuberculosis hospital in Wales.

All these hospitals are now under the Control of the Regional Hospital Board.

REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS:

The figures for registered blind persons is 42, and 6 partially sighted.

MENTALLY DEFICIENT PERSONS:

(a) Under Guardianship - 2 (b) Under Statutory Supervision - 63.

(c) In addition there are 5 patients at the Garth Olwg Children's Home and 9 at the Rhiwfelin Annexe of the Graig Hospital.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES:

These duties are still carried out under this Authority but the Divisional Medical Officer for this area must be notified within 48 hours of all notifiable diseases occurring in this district for which a fee is paid by the County Council.

The number of cases notified during the year was 639 compared with 322 for 1954. This was considerably higher than the previous year; the great increase being due to measles.

Sonne Dysentery: There were 26 cases notified, 14 in the Gilfach Goch Ward and 3 in the Town Ward and 9 in the Tonyrefail Ward.

Scarlet Fever: There were 20 cases of Scarlet Fever notified; 5 from the Tonyrefail district; 4 from Gilfach Goch and 11 from Llantrisant

Diphtheria: There were no cases notified.

Erysipelas: There was 1 case notified, occurring in the Town Ward.

Puerperal Pyrexia: There were 2 cases notified, one case from the Tonyrefail Ward and one in the Llantwit Fardre Parish.

Whooping Cough: There were 8 cases of Whooping Cough notified; 6 in the Tonyrefail Ward; 1 in the Gilfach Goch Ward and 1 in the Town Ward.

Pneumonia: There were 27 cases notified; 6 from the Tonyrefail Ward; 2 from the Gilfach Goch Ward and 19 from the Town Ward.

Measles: There were 514 cases of measles notified; 481 from the Tonyrefail Ward; 78 from the Town Ward; 82 from the Gilfach Goch Ward and 33 from the Llantwit Fardre Parish.

Food Poisoning: There were no cases notified.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid: There were no cases notified.

Poliomyelitis: There were 7 cases notified; 2 Paralytic type and 5 non-paralytic type: all these cases occurred in the Town Ward.

Meningitis: There were two cases notified: 1 from the Tonyrefail Ward and one from the Town Ward.

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) -
IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs	15-25 yrs	25-35 yrs	35-45 yrs	45-55 yrs	55 + yrs	Total
Scarlet Fever	4	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Measles	266	182	64	2	-	-	-	-	-	514
Whooping Cough	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Pneumonia	2	7	1	-	1	1	2	4	9	27
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Polio-myelitis	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	1	5	14	1	2	1	-	-	2	26
	279	206	92	4	3	4	4	4	11	607

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Disease	Number Notified	Number Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	20	10	-
Measles	514	8	-
Whooping Cough	8	3	-
Pneumonia	27	1	14
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-
Dysentery	26	2	-
Meningitis	2	1	-
Polio-myelitis - Paralytic	2	2	-
Non-Paralytic	5	5	-
	607	33	14

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases notified during the year was 32, against 53 for 1954. This is a very marked decrease over the previous year. The classified figures are as follows:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	16	13	29
Non-Pulmonary	3	-	3
	19	13	32

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN EACH
WARD

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tonyrefail	9	2	11
Gilfach Goch	5	-	5
Town Ward	12	1	13
Llantwit Fardre	3	-	3
	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>32</u>

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	3	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	7	1	-
25 - 35	4	3	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	2	-
45 - 55	4	2	-	-
55 - 65	1	1	-	-
65 and over	2	-	-	-
Totals:	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>

The number on the register under the following categories at the end of the year was:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	170	164	334
Non-Pulmonary	33	21	54
	<u>203</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>388</u>

The deaths numbered 7 for 1955 as against 3 for 1954. Four males and three females died from pulmonary tuberculosis, but there were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis; 49 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment.

The three main causes of tuberculosis are:-

- (a) Close and continuous contact with an "open" case.
- (b) Deficient housing, which is closely allied to (a) and
- (c) Diet, which is closely related to the wage earning capacity, also to the problem of clean milk; and to the habits of the people.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS REGARDING PROPERTY

Number of Prosecutions: - 1

Housing Acts - Demolition and Closing Orders etc.

Number of Demolition Orders - 2.

Number of Closing Orders:

(i) Pursuant to Section 10
of the Local Government
(Miscellaneous Provisions)
Act, 1953

- 8 (2 subsequently determined)

(ii) Section 12 Housing Act, 1936 - 1.

Number of premises demolished: - 3 { 5, Yr Allt, Llantrisant
 { 1, Rhiwgarn Cottages,
 { Tonyrefail.
 { 2, Rhiwgarn Cottages,
 { Tonyrefail.

CONSTRUCTIONAL UNDERTAKINGS

The following information has been supplied by the Council's Surveyor:

Council houses completed in 1955	50
Total number of permanent post-war houses completed	1,164
Total number of temporary post-war houses completed	100
Total post-war houses	<u>1,264</u>
Total pre-war houses	854
Total number of Council houses	<u>2,118</u>
<hr/>	
Council houses under construction in 1955	56
Number of private enterprise houses completed in 1955	17
Number of Police houses erected post war	5
Number of private enterprise houses under construction	29
Number of Police houses under construction	2

Roads sewers and watermains constructed - Hollybush, Church Village
Collenna Road Extension,
Tonyrefail.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT

Record of Inspections:

Housing: 1st Visits.....	696
Revisits.....	1,332
Tents and Vans.....	45
Dairies etc.,.....	79
Shops and Warehouses.....	728
Food Preparing Premises	109
Factories	229
Bakeries	18
Rodent Infestation	142
Vermin Infestation.....	30
Infectious Diseases.. ..	102
Drainage etc.,.....	224
Water Supply	69
Food Inspection	139
Refuse Disposal	113
Miscellaneous (including other duties)	1,296
Food Hygiene Byelaw enforcement ...	16
Council House Inspection... ..	242

Housing

During the year 277 houses were repaired as a result of informal action, and 119 as a result of service of formal notices; 14 Certificates of Disrepair were issued following application by tenants.

Repair of two cottages in St. David's Place was begun by direct labour the Council having purchased the terrace comprising numbers 1 - 11 (odd). The policy of repairing and renovating old and dilapidated property of this kind will need careful review, because although the results in the two already repaired are excellent, and the accommodation provided is adequate for many old couples or small families and the rent comparatively low, it would appear that the final cost will be excessive considering the type of property and its resale value.

The Public Health Committee, from the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors were concerned at the number of council houses that were being inspected weekly, and during the latter end of the year, the total number inspected per month was stepped up and the houses inspected are now card indexed, for easy reference and complaints recorded.

There is a considerable amount of work involved to inspect each Council house at least once yearly, and to re-inspect houses that are considered below standard as regards cleanliness. The majority of our Council houses are well kept and appreciated, but we have to cater for the overcrowded families and people of low intelligence, and it is inevitable that we will always have a percentage of houses that are kept in a poor and substandard condition as regards cleanliness. Continual visiting and prodding does have some effect in raising the standard of Hygiene, but any improvement can only be maintained by continual visiting.

Repairs and renovations to council houses are carried out by the Surveyor's Department, and the older houses do need a considerable amount of minor repairs and renovations.

Closet Conversions:

Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936, has been operated since 1953. This provides for the payment by the Council to owners of houses required by notice to install flushing tanks in closets of 50% of the cost. Since that date 110 closets have been converted in this way, 63 of them in the year 1955.

The installation of flushing tanks in closets have been very slow, the plumbers looking upon W.C. conversions as a summer trade only. The cost of materials and labour has taken a steep rise during the year and the Council's share of the cost is approximately £8. 0. 0., per unit.

Water Supplies:

During the year under review 62 samples were taken, and out of this total, 17 were found to be unsatisfactory; of the unsatisfactory results 15 were in the Gilfach Goch Area.

The dry season extended in to late Autumn, and water rationing which was introduced at the beginning of the dry season could not keep in step with the demand, and in the Diamondstown, Trebanog and Penrhiwfer areas the water shortage was acute. This water shortage is now a serious problem and one which must be dealt with if we are to maintain this fundamental of Public Health.

It will be seen from the following figures that the daily consumption of water has risen in the past ten years by 450,000 gallons:-

1945	.....	714,000
1946	.....	796,000
1947	.....	715,000
1948	.....	806,000
1949	.....	829,000
1950	.....	940,000
1951	.....	1,007,000
1952	.....	1,040,000
1953	.....	1,103,000
1954	.....	1,106,000
1955	.....	1,164,000

Examination of Water Samples:

The following 62 samples of water were taken from various sources of public and private supplies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological and Chemical analysis. Steps were taken to investigate unsatisfactory reports and remedy the cause.

One farm and two isolated cottages were connected to the Council's mains during the year. Previously the occupants had obtained their drinking water from unprotected springs.

Samples of water taken for Examination during 1955

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Result</u>
1. 1. 55	Council Offices, Danygraig	Satisfactory
25.1. 55	Brynhyfryd, Groesfaen, Nr.Pontyclun	Satisfactory
24.1. 55	5, Alexandra Terrace, Llantwit Fardre	Satisfactory
14.1. 55	Tonyrefail Road, Penycoedcae	Satisfactory
14.2. 55	Cwmlai School Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
14.2. 55	117, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
- 2. 55	5, Alexandra Tce, Llantwit Fardre	Satisfactory
- 2. 55	C.W.S.Minerals, Treforest Trading Estate	Satisfactory
- 2. 55	Maesteg Gardens. Tonteg	Satisfactory
1. 3. 55	Southgate Spout, Llantrisant	Satisfactory
14.3. 55	135, Mill Street, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
- 3. 55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
- 4. 55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
- 5. 55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
7. 6. 55	115, High Street Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
- 6. 55	C.W.S.Minerals, Treforest Trading Estate	Satisfactory
- 6. 55	Tyarlwydd Farm, Penycoedcae	Unsatisfactory
20.7. 55	Pantyle Cottage, Penrhiwfer	Unsatisfactory
10.8. 55	Council Stores, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
24.8. 55	Council Stores, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
24.8. 55	Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
- 8. 55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
- 8. 55	South Wales Power Station Upper Boat (2)	Satisfactory
20.9. 55	Brynsadler Post Office, Nr.Pontyclun	Unsatisfactory
20.9. 55	Griffin Hotel, Hendreforgan	Satisfactory
20.9. 55	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
16.9. 55	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
16.9. 55	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
7.9. 55	32, Oak Street, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
26.9. 55	C.W.S.Mineral Water Factory, Treforest	Satisfactory
26.9. 55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
26.9. 55	Brynsadler Post Office	Satisfactory
6.10.55	12, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
6.10.55	75, Nanteirion, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
6.10.55	Gwernluci, Coedely	Satisfactory
6.10.55	Council Offices, Danygraig	Satisfactory
6.10.55	37, Thomas Street, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
12.10.55	Griffin Hotel, Hendreforgan	Unsatisfactory
19.10.55	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Unsatisfactory
19.10.55	20, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
25.10.55	135, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
25.10.55	42, Cambrian Avenue, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
25.10.55	Dairy, Cambrian Avenue, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
25.10.55	43, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
27.10.55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Unsatisfactory
10.11.55	Co-operative Shoe Shop, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory

Samples of water taken(continued)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Result</u>
22.11.55	10, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
22.11.55	120, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
22.11.55	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
22.11.55	30, Cambrian Avenue, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
22.11.55	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
23.11.55	Maendy Meter Chamber	Satisfactory
24.11.55	8, Railway Terrace, Talbot Green	Satisfactory
21.12.55	35, Penybryn, Gilfach Goch	Unsatisfactory
21.12.55	Council Yard, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail	Satisfactory
21.12.55	43, Glenavon Terrace, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
21.12.55	Hendreforgan School, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory
21.12.55	C.W.S.Mineral Water Factory, Treforest	Satisfactory
29.12.55	Co-operative Store, Mill St, Tonyrefail.	Satisfactory
21.12.55	175, High Street, Gilfach Goch	Satisfactory

Steps were taken to investigate unsatisfactory reports and remedy the cause.

A report on a representative sample of the public supply is reproduced herewith:-

Tap, Council Stores, Tynybryn, Tonyrefail
(Llanilid Supply)

Bacteriological Analysis:

Probable number of coliforma bacilli - 3 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli - 0 per 100 ml.
Remarks: UNSATISFACTORY.

Chemical Analysis:

Appearance in two foot tube	Pale yellowish green. Clear
Colour (Burgess Scale) Units	40
Reaction, pH value	8.8
Total Hardness	44
Chlorides (expressed as Cl)	9
Nitrates (expressed as N)	Practically Nil
Nitrites (expressed as N)	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.032
Poisonous Metals	Nil
Residual Chlorine	Nil
Volume of Sediment	0.5
Microscopical Examination of sediment	Practically nil; Vegetable cells & debris; diatoms; protozoa and rotifers.
Remarks:	A soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.

Number of Houses Supplied with water:

The total number of houses in the district, including isolated farms, is approximately 7,103. The number of dwelling houses without a piped supply from the main is approximately 53. The approximate number of farms without a piped supply of water is 63, practically all of which are in isolated positions and considerable distances from existing mains.

Percentage of houses without a piped supply is approximately 1.63 per cent, of the total number in the district, including isolated farms.

The estimated present population of the district is 25,600 and it is estimated that 94.13 per cent of the population is supplied by water direct from the main.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The district is, in the main, reasonably well sewered although with the increased number of houses, certain sections tend to become overloaded at times. Sewage is treated before the effluent is discharged into the rivers, but the present sewage works are working at full load for about 12 hours a days. This state of affairs should be carefully watched.

Improvements and extensions to the sewers are however, necessary in certain parts of the area to which attention has been drawn on many occasions, notably Castell Mwynyws, Upper Church Village, Grocsfaen and Cross Inn. It is understood however, that some of this work, at any rate, will be undertaken in the fairly near future.

It had been the practice of the Glamorgan County Council's Inspectors to take and submit for examination, samples of sewage effluent from the Council's sewage works, but subsequent to the formation of the Glamorgan River Board, this duty was taken on by the Board's Officers, and except in exceptional circumstances, sewage samples are not taken by the Council's Inspectors.

The following are results of examination of samples of sewage effluent taken by the Glamorgan River Board during 1955.

	Number of Samples	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Duffryn	12	11	1	-
Miskin	12	9	2	1
Rhiwsaeson	11	4	3	4

The Surveyor, the Chief Officer in charge of the sewage works is notified by the River Board of unsatisfactory samples and takes appropriate action.

Rainfall:

The average annual rainfall for the last 10 years recorded at the Duffryn Sewage Works is 61.6 inches. This compares with 93.05 inches in the Borough of Rhondda (Mardy Station) and 65.33 inches at Pontypridd Urban District (Lanwood reservoir).

The following monthly rainfall figures have been kindly supplied by Mr. T.J.Hopkins, Surveyor, for 1955, from daily recordings taken at the Duffryn Sewage works:-

<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>April.</u>	<u>May.</u>	<u>June.</u>	<u>July.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec</u>
3.20	3.28	2.42	3.36	5.79	7.40	0.49	1.19	3.59	2.94	5.40	8.68

Food Inspection:

The following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption and were otherwise disposed of:-

Canned Foods	1,983 lbs
Pkt. cheese	4 lbs
Margarine	5 lbs
Fish	50 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs
Cheese	236 lbs
Peas	195 lbs
Suet	2 lbs
Tomatoes	10 lbs
Fruit	103 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs

In addition, 4 cases of Irish Cream (48 tins in each case) were withdrawn from sale and returned to the manufacturers after samples had been sent to the Public Health Laboratory and found to be below the standard as advertised on the tin.

Meat Inspection:Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned
in whole or in part.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	150	-	39	1,672	356	-
Number inspected	150	-	39	1,672	356	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	2	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned						
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cisticerci						
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned						
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis						
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1					
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration						
Generalised and totally condemned.						

Meat and offal condemned (No specified reason) - 1,934 lbs chiefly
parasitic diseases.

Private slaughtering continued during the year and the licences for
the three slaughterhouses in the Rural District were renewed.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

A total of 236 samples were taken by the County Sanitary Inspectors in the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1955. It is the practice of the County Council to inform our Department of the results of bad samples and the stock of food found to be bad is voluntarily surrendered and destroyed by the Department.

Food Hygiene:

The conditions under which meat had been transported into the district from Pontypridd has long been unsatisfactory owing to the use of an unsuitable vehicle. Following representations made to the firm a new vehicle was purchased and put in use to replace the previous unsuitable vehicle. This is fully enclosed, lined with polished metal sheet for easy cleaning and with hanging rails and hooks whereas previously, all meat was stacked on the floor of the vehicle.

Systematic inspection of food shops continued and it may be said that compliance with hygiene requirements is satisfactory in the larger shops, but less so in the smaller front-room-type of shop. Two shops were found to be without W.C. facilities on the premises, but with wash-up facilities but as public conveniences were near at hand the issue of exemption certificates was recommended.

Hot and cold water is now provided in all the branches of the multiple shops and the standard of cleanliness is gradually being raised throughout the area.

Milk and Dairies Regulations:

Samples of milk were taken from all retailers selling milk in the district and very few unsatisfactory samples were obtained. During the year the Rural District became a scheduled area for designated milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1955 (Specified Areas). This prohibits the sale of all but bottled T.T. or pasteurised milk and has had the effect of diverting numerous small locally produced supplies of raw milk to the pasteurising dairies.

This was a notable step forward in regard to the safety of the milk supply because it will have eliminated the milk supply infected by tuberculosis organisms which routine sampling for this purpose has revealed in the occasional positive sample which has been obtained in the past.

An increasing problem now that all retailed milk is bottled is that of the dirty bottle which has passed through the complex cleansing system without being satisfactorily cleansed. It is inevitable that a small proportion of bottles which have been used to contain substances other than milk should escape proper cleansing and with the overall increase in the number of bottles this number has become correspondingly larger.

Milk and Dairies Regulations (Continued)

The Council have considered this problem and have decided to urge the Rural District Council's Association to support a movement to replace glass bottles with expendable and non-returnable containers of waxed paper or plastic material which would eliminate this trouble.

The advantages apart from those to health which would accrue from the substitution of cartons for bottles include greatly reduced transport and handling costs owing to decreased weight and volume. A proper printed description of the grade of milk and the name and address of the producer or pasteuriser could be printed on the carton instead of the largely illegible embossing of a small metal foil bottle cap as at present.

Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice-cream:

Eleven applications for the registration of premises for the sale of ice-cream were made during the year. In each case the premises were shops and the ice-cream was pre-packed and as they are hygienically satisfactory and supplied with hot and cold water etc., the premises were registered.

The total number of registered premises is now 94, of which 26 are the premises of manufacturers.

Eighty-one samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted for analysis. Some were locally made but the majority were products of the large makers, Walls, Lyons and Eldorado etc., and the following are the results:-

<u>Grade I</u> <u>(Satisfactory).</u>	<u>Grade II</u> <u>(Fair)</u>	<u>Grade III</u> <u>(Unsatisfactory)</u>	<u>Grade IV</u> <u>Very Unsatisfactory</u>
70	4	1	-

Six samples were not examined owing to unsatisfactory temperature conditions.

Examination of Milk Samples:

One hundred and seventeen samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff for bacteriological examination. The table reproduced below indicates the grades of milk; 3 samples of ungraded milk proved unsatisfactory and 1 sample of pasteurised milk proved to be under-pasteurised.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	46	1
Sterilised	2	-
T.T.Pasteurised	38	-
Ungraded	27	3

Examination of Milk Samples (Continued)

At the request of the Glamorgan County Council, samples of raw milk are taken from the farms for examination for tuberculosis only.

During the year 1 positive case was reported and the County Veterinary Officer took the necessary action, and the affected cow was slaughtered.

Disinfection:

On receipt of notifications of infectious diseases or the death or removal to hospital of tuberculosis patients, the premises concerned are visited and where necessary disinfected. The Council have an arrangement with the Barry Corporation for the collection and steam disinfection of bedding and on notification to the Barry Public Health Department any bedding likely to need disinfection is collected, disinfected and returned to the premises.

Infectious Diseases:

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery was first reported in February, by the Cowbridge Rural District Council amongst school children from Ynysmaerdy, some of whom were attending Cwmlai School, which is situated in the Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre Rural District.

The outbreak was of a mild nature (26 cases in the Llantrisant District and 15 in the adjoining area of Cowbridge), the total of 41 cases, however does not represent the full extent of the outbreak.

During the outbreak, a family arrived from the town of Oldham and five children of the family were notified from Oldham as suffering from Sonne Dysentery.

It was also reported that adjoining areas of the Rhondda Borough, Ogmore and Garw U.D.C., Cardiff R.D.C., Penarth and Barry Urban Districts had suffered from a mild epidemic of Sonne Dysentery:-

The age group in years incidence was as follows:-

<u>Under 1.</u>	<u>1 - 5.</u>	<u>5 - 15.</u>	<u>15 - 25.</u>	<u>25 - 35.</u>	<u>35 - 45.</u>	<u>45 - 55.</u>	<u>55 +</u>
2	7	29	-	1	-	-	2

It is obvious that the school-age groups were chiefly affected with plenty of access for contact with any child suffering from Sonne Dysentery

Rodent Control:

Infestations of rats and mice in sewers and surface premises were dealt with by the Council's rodent operator. As in previous years the sewers were treated twice in the manner recommended by the Technical Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Council's refuse tips were treated periodically. In accordance with normal practice private houses were treated free of charge but the cost of treating business premises was recovered from the occupiers.

In addition to the poisons previously used, one of the new anti-coagulant rodenticides was used in surface premises when conditions were suitable, with satisfactory results. Owing to their rapid deterioration in damp atmospheres these baits have not been suitable for use in sewers, but experiments are being conducted by the Ministry and by private manufacturers with a view to producing a bait which will remain stable and attractive to rats for fairly long periods even in the damp conditions usually found in sewers. The experiments if successful, should result in more effective control of sewer rats with, at the same time, an appreciable saving in time and labour.

It is felt that the exigencies of the service require the provision of a relief operator to assist on sewer treatments and to take over from the full-time operator when he is off duty. It is suggested that such a person be nominated so that he may be trained in the work.

During the period, a house in Cross Inn was reported as being infested with rats and after baiting re-infestation occurred. Subsequently it was revealed by smoke tests that a defective drain ran under the house and when this was relaid no further trouble was experienced.

Refuse Disposal:

Refuse collection: It has been the practice for refuse to be collected daily but the collection system was altered during the year to a thrice weekly collection, and this collection appears to be working well. However there is a general indifference amongst the population to provide a suitable receptacle, and the old worn out bucket and small bath are used as dustbins. All new Council houses are provided with dustbins.

The provision of proper covered dust bins in connection with refuse collection has been urged in previous annual reports (see 1953 Annual Report) but without result. This hygienic necessity was again recommended during the summer when it was pointed out that uncovered refuse containers contributed largely to fly breeding and feeding and that the fly epidemic of the summer must be associated in some degree with uncovered refuse tips and ash bins.

Refuse Dumps: Complaints are received from time to time from householders in the vicinity of the dumps, and during a hot summer, flies and fly breeding does take place, which has necessitated the dumps being treated with insecticides.

The question of the siting of future dumps will have to be studied with care as it will probably mean that we have a central dump with a low priced incinerator for burning up as much of the combustible material that is in evidence these days.

Lanes and spare pieces of ground: The keeping of the lanes in a satisfactory manner is a matter for continual inspection, and the Surveyor's Department are often called in to clear up lanes and waste ground. During the winter time and more especially after snow, the lanes become just one large area of scattered ashes and refuse.

Smoke Abatement:

Smoke emission from a small smelting works at the Treforest Trading Estate has at times caused considerable nuisance in the vicinity particularly during certain weather conditions.

The management have been approached on many occasions and have tried various expedients to remedy the nuisance, with little success so far. However, plans and estimates are now being prepared for some major alteration which it is hoped will provide an effective remedy.

A smelting factory situated near Pontyclun but in the Cowbridge area has given rise to considerable nuisance from the emission of a very dense smoke. It is on a low lying site and the stack is not high with the result that the smoke readily falls to ground level, and at times produces an atmospheric condition resembling comparatively dense fog.

Complaint was made to the factory manager of this nuisance and also to the Cowbridge Health Department and H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works, and subsequently an improvement was noticed, but the nuisance was repeated from time to time throughout the year.

The matter of a dust nuisance from a local quarry where a tar macadam plant is installed was taken up with the firm who undertook to take steps to deal with it. Shortly afterwards the company was taken over by a large quarry combine and the resulting uncertainty caused a considerable delay in dealing with the matter. However, at the end of the year the Company had placed orders for dust separation plant with specialist manufacturers of this equipment.

Attention was also given during the year to a smoke nuisance arising from the burning of scrap rubber and plastic covered cable in a disused quarry.

Other Duties:

Fireguards Act
Petroleum Acts & Regulations.
Shops Acts.
Rag Flock Act.

Escape in Case of Fire at Factories
(1937)
Explosives Storage at Quarries etc.
Cinematograph Act and Regulations.

The above duties are listed as additional to normal public health duties and the usual attention has been given to them

Cinematograph Acts:

During the year, the 1902 and 1952 Cinematograph Acts were revised and amended and came into force as from 1st January, 1956. The new act provides for greater safety in the running of cinemas, and owners of cinemas in the area have been instructed to carry out alterations and additional new work, and in most cases the work had been completed before the expiration of the year.

Certificates of Means of Escape in Case of Fire:

During the year under review, the H.M. Factory Inspectors drew out attention to the danger of Xylonite being used in some factories. Factories using Xylonite have been worried as to the fire danger from this product, and the managements were instructed to collect up the Xylonite after working hours and keep it stored outside the main factory buildings, in a store under lock and key which is well ventilated and not in contact with heat.

Moveable Dwellings:

Eight licences were issued during the year permitting the holders to station and use caravans as dwellings in the area for temporary periods. The caravans were of the trailer type and were properly designed and equipped for dwelling purposes. The majority were occupied by persons whose employment made it necessary for them to travel to various parts of the country.

Public Bathing:

It is regretted that no public swimming baths are provided by the Council. The great benefits to health of the practice of bathing and swimming are widely recognised. Furthermore, inhabitants of the district and particularly children and young persons in the absence of proper facilities, bathe in local rivers and streams. In at least two instances long established bathing places are situated close to and down stream from, sewage works where sewage effluent liable to contain organisms of disease is discharged.

The adjoining districts of Pontypridd and Rhondda both possess fine modern public swimming pools which fulfil a big public need as is demonstrated by the large numbers of persons using them during the season.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948 PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

PREMISES (1)	M/O Line No. (2)	Number Register. (3)	Inspections. (4)	Written Notices. (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	M/O Line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	11	18	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	99	180	-	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	5	16	-	-	3
TOTAL:		115	214	-	-	

2. Cases in which Defects were Found - (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

PARTICULARS	M/C Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which Prose- cutions were instituted.	M/C Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred				
				To H. M. Inspector (5)	By H. M. Inspector. (6)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Want of Cleanli- ness (S.1.)	4	4	4	-	-	-	4	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Inadequate Ventila- tion (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Infective drain- gs of floors (S.6.	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) - (a) Insuffic- ient	9	4	4	-	1	-	9	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1	-	-	-	10	
(c) Not separate for sexes.	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Other offences a- gainst the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork).	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
TOTAL:		9	9	-	1	-		

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 and 111

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 110			SECTION 111	
	No. of outwork- ers in list re- quired by Sec. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of de- fault in send- ing lists to the Council.	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instan- ces of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices Served Prose- cution
Wearing (Making, etc. Apparel (cleaning and (washing	117				
Household linen					
Lace, lace curtains and nets.					
Curtains and furn- ture hangings					
Furniture and upholstery					
Electroplate					
File making					
Brass & Brass articles					
Wool pulling					
Iron and Steel					
Nails & grapnels					
Cart gear					
Locks, Latches & Keys					
Umbrellas, etc.					
Artificial Flowers					
Nets, other than wire nets.					
Bags and Sacks					
Racquets & tennis balls					
Paper bags					
Making of boxes and other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper					
Cloth making					
Sea Packing					
Leather sorting					
Carding, of buttons etc					
Stuffed toys					
Basket making					
Chocolates & sweetmeats					
Cosques, Christmas crack- ers, stockings etc.					
Textile Weaving					
Lampshades					
TOTAL	117				

